NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-Georgi. SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

ORNTRAL PARK GARDEN .- GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st. between 3d and Lexing

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 21, 1872.

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THE REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB yesterday had not the very best of luck in their weather; for, although the sun shone with exulting brilliancy over wave and woodland, the breeze which would have made the race exciting had barely breath enough to make it interesting. A very light wind at the start, leading into calculation-destroying calms, fretted away the heart of the day's sport. This could not, however, destroy either the manifold beauties of the scene or the enjoyment of the thousands who ventured trustingly in the vicinity of treacherous boilers to follow the vachts in their dreamy race. To aid the dreaminess of the day a mirage hung above the waters, but to dissolve all pleasures of the imagination in this line would come the scream of the tuncless tug whistles like an echo from the Boston Jubilee. The day, so far as reported, passed without accident to life, and, if the yachtsmen did not enjoy themselves, they were the source of much amusement to others. This should console them.

THE PRUSSIAN THEATY WITH THE CHINESE, or, speaking more correctly in the light of recent events in Europe, the treaty of the German empire with China, is to be revised at the close of the present year or the beginning of next, and it is rumored that many concessions, startling to the minds of the British diplomatists in Pekin, will be demanded by the representative of Prince Bismarck. If they are conceded, as it is not at all unlikely they will we shall have the initial for a new starting point in the history of the commerce and foreign populations of Asia.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ITS PERMANENCY AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES. - President Thiers professes intense faith in the permanency of republican democracy in France, and this, too, at the very moment when the nation is making the most solemn arrangements for the regular payment of three milliards of francs to the Germans from the present date to the year 1874; and also when the French Treasury is negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of five hundred millions of francs. France is a wonderfully productive nation, enjoys a most astonishing power of industrial recuperation, and is, in every respect, worthy of the grand belief which the Chief of State has in the patient endurance and home resources of her people.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference-A Long Branch Democratic Conference-The Issue and the Prospect.

From the proceedings yesterday of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, of which we give a very interesting report this morning, the intelligent reader will perceive that we are in the midst of one of those extraordinary political upheavals which mark, from time to time, a reconstruction of our political parties. This conference originated with anti-Greeley leaders of the Free Trade League, and though the declared object of their call was the union of all the opposition elements against General Grant in this Presidential contest, their real design, as subsequently betrayed, was a diversion against the Cincinnati ticket of Greeley and Brown, and in view of the nomination of other candidates by the approaching Demoeratic National Convention for the general suffrages of the anti-administration elements. The meeting was called through a confidential circular, and was doubtless, as an invitation, limited to a list of such prominent democrats and anti-Grant republicans throughout the country as were supposed to be dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination, and particularly on the question of free trade

In the next place, in the organization of this conference as a deliberative body, with General Cox, of Ohio, as President; General Dix and Mr. W. C. Bryant as Vice Presidents, and for Secretary, Henry D. Lloyd, one of the secretaries of the Free Trade League, it will be remarked that the anti-Greelev free traders were given all they could ask in the control of the meeting. And yet when the interchange of opinions among the one hundred members, more or less, of this conference began it was soon made manifest from the earnest speeches in support of Greeley, and from the enthusiasm with which they were received, that even this assemblage of supposed anti-Greeley old-line whigs, old-line democrats and anti-Grant freetrade republicans was anything but a unit against the Cincinnati candidates

But as we write we hear from this conference that the discussion has become stormy and exciting: that a motion to adjourn has been rejected by a decisive vote; that the anti-Greeley men are disposed to no compromise upon Greeley; that the meeting may be prolonged till the morning, and that the result may be harmony or another bolt. Meantime, we are informed that a mysterious meeting of democrats in favor of a straight democratic ticket, or Charles Francis Adams as a substitute for Greeley, was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, We presume that this meeting was contrived for the purpose of strengthening the anti-Greeley party in this Fifth Avenue Conference, and between the two there may be some mischief afoot in reference to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic National Convention. We think, however, from the spontaneous uprisings of the democracy in his favor throughout the Union, and from the decisive majority he has secured of the Democratic Convention, that he will be adopted at Baltimore, and will, with a few exceptions, be supported by the democrats, old and young. North and South, and that, from the dissensions in the republican camp, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, he will be apt to give General Grant a very sharp and close contest.

This will be one of the most remarkable transitions and transformations in the history of our political parties, though we have had many within the brief period of our history as an independent nation. The dissolution and diappearance of the old federal party in 1820 y a reconstruction of parties, which General Jackson into the foreground and made him one of our great political landmarks as the founder and builder of the old democratic party, and Henry Clay as the glorious embodiment and champion of the old whig party. The dissolution and dispersion of the whig party in 1852 was a remarkable event, from the momentous consequences which immediately followed in the rapid rise, development, decline and collapse of the mischievous Know Nothing party, in the intolerable demands of the Southern slaveholding obligarchy, and in the rise and wonderful growth of the present republican party on the single point of hostility to any further extension of slavery.

But a more important event than the dissolution of the old whig party was the disruption of the democratic party in the Charleston Convention of 1860: for it was through the divisions thus created in the democratic ranks that the republican party came into power. We need not here repeat the radical changes which this party, in the suppression of a Southern pro-slavery rebellion and in the reconstruction of the rebellious States, has made in the government. It is enough that within the last twelve years this powerful party has fully achieved its appointed mission in one of the most stupendous political revolutions in the history of any people. The democratic party, or what remains of it from the Charleston Convention, secession, rebellion and Southern reconstruction, having at length accepted the issues settled by the war, as incorporated in the new amendments to the constitution, is precisely in the position required for an active coalition with the Cincinnati anti-

Grant republicans, and all the other antiadministration elements of the country. This coming democratic convention, therefore, all things considered, we think will mark the most extraordinary party transformation in our political history. In fusing the democratic with the Cincinnati party, the former, as it was, disappears, and the latter, in its principles and living ideas, takes its place. All the dead issues of this party of the past are done away with, and upon Greeley and Brown the united opposition elements will stand upon equal ground as a new organization upon the leading issues of the day. The democratic masses have at length become wise from their numerous defeats on their dead issues, and they are abandoned; the other opposition organizations have also profited from the lesson of the past, such as that of the division of the opposition forces in 1832 against Jackson, and that of 1836 against Van Buren, and that of the divided opposition strength of 1356 against Buchanan, when, in each of these cases, by a cordiai union upon the one idea of defeating the party in power, an opposition coalition might have

carried the day. Unquestionably Buchanan.

by a union of the opposition elements upon a common ticket, could have been overwhelm-

ingly defeated. But there is another thing which in this canvass enforces the policy of union upon the various opposition camps. They must fight to elect their President by a majority of the electoral vote; for they cannot otherwise elect him. They can have no hope from a contest upon three or four candidates, even though assured in advance that upon this plan of operations they can carry the election into the House of Representatives, because a large majority of the House (the present House), State by State, is sure for General Grant. There is, also, in this general opposition cry of "Anymore than at first appears body to beat Grant," in this apparently flippant expression of a malignant hostility. It reminds us of that general opposition battle cry of 1840 against Van Buren-"Anything for a change"-though there are as yet no visible signs of another such popular whirlwind in 1872. It ought to be sufficient for a fusion of all the opposition parties, factions and cliques this campaign that they know there no hope for them without union; that they may combine upon Mr. Greeley, and that if the democratic party drop him and proclaim another man as their candidate they will surely, and worse than ever before, be defeated. And this other fact ought to be sufficient to determine the course of the Democratic Convention-to wit, that with another Presidential defeat, as the old democratic party, in 1872, this party, like the old whig party in 1852, will be dissolved and dis-

The Geneva Arbitration Court and

persed.

Consequences of Its Consultations. The work of the Geneva Arbitration Court in the Alabama claims case appears to have already, so far as it has been reported, produced a health ful, pleasing effect in the British Parliament. Mr. Disraeli announced to the House of Commons last night that he had decided to postpone his motion for inquiry as to the exact condition of the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States in consequence of the continuance of the negotiations. This fact is, in itself alone, a great gain to the Gladstone Cabinet, and should certainly tend to stir up the British Premier to the conclusion of the work of an amicable settlement of the case. From the seat of council in Geneva the news report goes to show that the Italian, Brazilian and Swiss arbitrators are slightly puzzled, if not confused, over the fact of the English motion for an eight months' adjournment. President Sclopis and Secretary Favrot remain near to Geneva, so that the Court may be reassembled. if necessary, before the 26th instant, the day to which the session has been prorogued. Premier Gladstone states that the questions of the Canadian loan and the San Juan boundary line remain entirely unaffected by the arrangements in Switzerland, so that all we have to trouble about at present is the repairment of the doings of the Alabama and her

Germany and Hayil.

An official despatch from Port au Prince reports that on the 11th inst. the German men-of-war Veneta and Gazelle took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by the German merchants. It was a bloodless struggle, the despatch takes care to inform us, but it was not the less on that account a significant and instructive event. We care nothing for the quarrel between the German merchants and the government of was a remarkable event, in being followed Hayti, but we cannot afford to be indifferent existence which, with watchful eyes, surveys the world and promptly insists on the rights of its people wherever and whenever it finds those rights invaded. Time was when of all the Western governments that of Great Britain alone commanded respect abroad. Later the vigorous policy of Louis Napoleon made the voice of France a terror. France has fallen. and it will not be possible for her for some time to come to terrify foreign nations with her threat; but the place vacated by France is well filled by Germany, and a new and powerful element has been added to the aggressive forces of modern civilization. It will not be for many years to come that Germany will be a great naval Power; but a great naval Power Bismarck is determined to make her, and when this ambition of Germany is realized England and the United States will find it necessary to look after their laurels.

> Official Corruption in Jersey City. The facts developed in the charge made against the Chief of Police of Jersey City reveal a system of compromise with thieves which is not creditable to the morality of our neighbors. When those who are the victims of theft consent to condone the crime in order to obtain a restoration of a part of their property their action can only be defended on the ground of expediency and the notorious inefficiency of our police force to insure the punishment of wrong-doing. If the public had more confidence in the energy and ability of the guardians of law and order there would be less inclination to make terms with rogues than there is at present, But so little confidence exists in the ability or even desire of the police to recapture stolen property. unless it is made worth their while by a system of reward, that the public find it cheaper to compromise directly with the thieves than to have recourse to the police middleman, who, as a matter of course, looks for his share of the spoil. We are glad that the proceedings in Jersey City will in all probabil-ity show that the law does not look favorably on this system of compromise with dishonesty. In an age a little ruder than ours Jonathan Wyld was sent to the gallows for this kind of cleaked partnership with robbers. We are not onite so bloodthirsty, but we do think that those whose business it is to catch thieves ought not to be allowed to act as their agents in blackmailing the public. Where the police have sufficient information to enable them to recover goods by means of compromise they ought to be able to arrest the robbers without making conditions with them, and it is clearly their duty to do so. If the charge brought against the Jersey police efficial can be proved we hope such steps will tions with the criminal classes.

Free Shipbuilding Materials. The Treasury Department Circular.

The circular of the Treasury Department to the Collectors of Customs and others, with regard to carrying out the tenth section of the Pariff act of June 6, which we published yesterday, will prove interesting to our shipping merchants and shipbuilders. The act provides that from and after its passage "all lumber, timber, hemp, manila and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts and copper and composition metal which may be cessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid no duties shall be paid thereon." The vessels so built, however, will not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade more than two mouths in any one year, except upon the payment of the duties on which a rebate had been allowed. The act exempts from duty all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury referred to prescribes the rules to be observed in carrying out the act, both to facilitate shipbuilding and ship repairs and to protect the revenue.

This act of Congress is not very clear, and that is a fault in Congressional legislation we have reason to complain of too often. The first impression on reading it is that all shipbuilding materials for the class of vessel named are exempt from duty; but on closer examination it seems doubtful if iron plates, which form the bulk of the material for modern iron ships, are exempt. Were these intentionally excluded as a favor to the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania? If so, this pretended liberality to the shipping and shipbuilding interests of the country is very much narrowed down. Such stingy, partial and piecemeal legislation would not meet the wants of the country. It would look much like a political sop on the eve of the elections, and in the end prove a delusion and a snare. Our mercantile marine could not be aided much by such legislation. We may be mistaken, and the act may exempt from duty all materials for vessels intended for the foreign trade, but it will hardly bear that interpretation. What the country really wants to restore our tonnage is, in addition to taking the duty off shipbuilding materials, a repeal or suspension of the Registry law, so as to enable our capitalists to build and buy ships abroad. The two measures together would soon restore American shipping and trade, and would at the same time gradually promote our shipbuilding interests. But the first and paramount object should be to restore our tonnage, particularly in that class of large iron ocean steamships which now do the bulk of the passenger and most valuable freight trade. We are losing hundreds of millions of dollars by the obstructive Registry law. We are surrendering our most valuable trade to foreigners. The loss in a year is, probably, greater than all our shipyards are worth. We hope Congress will be more liberal and more broadly national in its views when it meets again than it has been on this question.

The College Commencements.

The college commencements, like the May anniversaries, furnish a sort of annual entertainment to the American people. The May anniversaries are over, and now the com mencements are at hand. These commencethousands of our people. Professors and students alike, worn out by the arduous toil of many months, are impatient to be away from the scenes of toil and to enter on the full enjoyment of their summer holidays. This, however, is not all. Prizes are to be distributed, degrees are to be conferred, and to all, except the disappointed, such an occasion is one which gladdens the heart. Let us hope that the honors will be wisely distributed; that no deserving student shall have reason to consider himself slighted, and that the honorary titles of D. D. and LL. D. will be given only to such as have fairly made their mark in the ranks of science and literature. D. D.'s and LL. D.'s are a little too common among us, and the titles have become altogether too cheap. At Brown University and at Williams College presidents are to be inaugurated. At some of the colleges there is to be some little excitement over the election of trustees. In some instances the colleges, burdened with debt or cramped by the want of funds in carrying out their educational schemes, have gone a begging, and Old Yale particularly is in quest of a Peabody who will put her in possession of five millions of dollars. We call upon our millionnaires to come forward and do the kind thing. We know of no greater honor than to have one's name handed down to history as the benefactor of a great national educational institution. To all who are influenced by so laudable an ambition Yale now offers an opportunity. The opportunity ought not to be lost.

MEXICAN ANABCHY, WITH CONTINUED OUT-RAGES AGAINST AMERICANS .- The condition of affairs in Mexico has become so sadly serious that it has ceased to be amusing. If the import of our news from Matamoros to-day were less melancholy the intelligence would be really laughable nevertheless. We are told how a bandit chief, Mr. Portugal by name-but perhaps this is an alias-had appeared in the neighborhood of the city with his outlaws and committed robberies and a murder in sight of the inhabitants. Then we are assured that the guns of the fort were opened upon him and that he retired, leisurely, under fire. As the present time is accepted as a sort of patent age of new inventions it may be that the Mexican idea will be worked into profitable shape here, and that we shall soon have half a dozen batteries of light or flying artillery, attached to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street, and that peaceable travellers who are forced to be out at night will, instead of crying out "police" when they are attacked, politely request the commander for "a little more grape, if you please, captain." The neutrality of the Rio Grande is still violated defiantly against Americans. It is alleged that be taken as will serve as a warning to others | Treviño and Quiroga are endeavoring to arown personal pardon. But who can say any. of 1872, so far an it has gone, has been con. Boston Jubilee is already a faiture from the in the same position to have no doubtful rein-

government policy, with the exception that they are all demoralized, and nearly as badly so as can be?

The Fun and Frolie of the Campaign-

A Dash Through a Day's Exchanges. So far as the present Presidential contest has progressed there has been exhibited so little bitterness of feeling that we might almost imagine that another edition of the second Monroe campaign of 1820 was before the American people-a campaign when all was harmony and fraternal feeling. The Convention at Baltimore may throw in some disturbing elements, some firebrands to revive the almost extinguished embers of sectional prejudice: but the expectations are to the contrary. So far, we say, everything augurs that the Presidential campaign of this year will be a jolly one. It will, we think, show to the governments of Europe that after getting through their local troubles the American people are prone to fun and frolic, with occasional interstices of seriousness, which no other peoples in the world can imitate. We will make a dash through our exchanges of to-day and reproduce in brief what the papers say, quoting ad lib.

A Western paper (anti-Grant) declares that usects rob American farmers of three hundred millions a year, and is sure that by the election of Mr. Greeley, with his careful regard for American industry, the most stringent legislation against all foreign bugs will be instituted.

The Toledo Blade (Grant) declares that only in "little Delaware" the democracy show any consistency. The eyes of the country "are therefore again cast upon little Delaware." The Blade proceeds in a more serious strain: -If Greeley shall be elected there will be an end of the peace we have had under Grant. Democrats will demand and obtain the practical enforcement of their principles and all the offices.

"All the offices" seem to be the animating motive of all politicians.

A Southern Greeley poet vents himself in this wise: -The state of Dade has about played; We haven't any money, but pienty of peach and

honey, which we drink very freely to the health of Horace Greeley. Down with the Dents, for they are a very big expense, and we can't afford to furnish them with board. Let every man in Dade sharpen up his blade, And go into the fight shouting for what is right.

"Shouting for what he has made" would have made a better rhyme for blade.

A Western democratic paper, called Northwest, refers to General Grant as the "filthy baboon" and the "nation's hog"terms that are regarded as "very elevated" by an opposition contemporary.

The Council Grove (Kansas) Advocate notices as a significant fact that no President who received a nomination by acclamation was ever elected. And, inasmuch as Henry Clay and Van Buren were nominated unanimously and defeated, therefore Grant must be defeated, because he was unanimously nominated at

The Utica Herald (Grant) declares that "the antagonism of Mr. Greeley's character creates enthusiasm against him, and produces disappointment and dismay on the part of his supporters;" therefore General Grant will "continue four years longer the safe and judicious ruler of the republic."

"Two dollars a day and roast beef' was the old war cry of the democracy, and a Western democratic paper says they will not this year be contented with a democratic war cry of "Greeley mush and watermelon."

A Western man declares that he is there the man who whaled and not for the man who bailed Jeff Davis," and another prays in regard to Dan Voorhees: - "Oh! that some head red devil of the Plains might gobble and scalp the red-head devil of the Wabash."

The Richmond Enquirer (straight democrat) honestly believes that the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will secure the re-election of Grant." If it must be so the Enquirer cannot help it. In the words of the ancient Father Ritchie, who wielded the Enquirer's editorial sceptre with so much vigor in the days of Jackson, discoursing at the time upon the nomination of Martin Van Buren as "Old Hickory's" successor-a nomination he did not at first relish-"sink or swim, survive or perish, our fortunes and our influence are with Martin Van Buren." Some anti-democratic editors at the time compared this remark to a man who had thrown a rope, with an anchor attached, around his neck, and cast himself into the sea. But old Father Ritchie lived to see Martin Van Buren President of the United States. What will the new Enquirer do? "Sink or swim, survive or perish?"

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Greeley democrat), referring to the HERALD reporter's interview with the President at Long Branch, during which General Grant said that Greeley would withdraw if he was not nominated at Baltimore, remarks that "Grant is building his hopes on a sandy foundation. Greelev will be nominated at Baltimore, make the race and be elected by an overwhelming majority.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. And Greeley is on the flood tide."

That Mr. Greeley has been invited to visit the South here is a versified verification from an anti-Greelev sheet: -

Come, Mr. Greeley; come to the South,
The land you have lied and re-lied on;
You can lower your chin and open your mouth
When your neek strains the rope you are tied on.
Mr. Greeley has been to the South, and

did not observe any signs of that rope; but perhaps this couplet is only intended as a dodge to "rope in" some unreconstructed democrats.

The Titusville (Pa.) Herald-Grant-makes this revelation, accompanied with a modicum of possible fact:-

Greeley is pretty sure to be endorsed at Balti-more, but the most that the democrats hope for is to carry New York by the union of the Fenton wing and the Tammany Ring, and by this lovely coalition carry the Legislature and defeat the return of Conkling to the United States Senate.

Here is an evidence of the manner in which the campaign is conducted in Iowa: -Some rogue has imposed upon the innocent people of Davenport the "Rogues' March" under the title of "Greeley and Brown's Polonaise." The fellow should be drummed out of town to the tune of his own imposition.

The Statesville (N. C.) Intelligencer (demo cratic) speaks of the Philadelphia nominations as the "Leather ticket-Grant the tanner, Wilson the cobbler-Grant the leather-head,

Wilson leather to the last." The above are only a few among the racy extracts we glean from a dash among our exchanges for one day. It will be seen that the spirit of fun prevails; that bitterness is almost

thing certain of Mexico, its factions or its ducted with but tittle introduction of that acrimonious feeling which has characterized the columns of the partisan papers in previous Presidential conflicts.

Boston's Jubilce Show-Shall Strauss Be Introduced to the American Peo-Plo ?

The prospects in a financial point of view

of the Boston experiment seems to be brightening. As the curiosity of the people is aroused, those who are not over sensitive in musical matters wish to satisfy their curiosity. even at the expense of their ears. improvement is also noticeable in the way the vast army of singers work together as they become more used to their novel position. In the important choruses the rendering is impressive, as it may well be with an army of singers ; there is more discipline and harmony than was generally expected; and when this has been said we have exhausted nearly all the panegyric that the occasion warrants. It is evident from the slim attendance that the mass of the citizens adopt our views as to the value of these musical shows where mountebankery is likely to carry off the laurels from modest worth The whole interest of the Jubilee centres. therefore, on its sensational effects, discharges of cannon and chorus by twenty thousand voices, rather than upon any real artistic merit in the performances. All sense of delicacy of execution, of color and of sentiment is lost amid the strident twang of numberless fiddle strings, the rat-tat of drums and the booming of guns. To people of a lymphatic nature who want to be stirred up by the warring of sounds the Coliseum of Boston is just now a delightful place of amusement; but to those of finer sensibilities that huge slaughter house of delicacy and refinement of execution is a place of torture from which, after the first sensation of novelty has passed, they seek to escane.

The redeeming feature of the whole thing is to be found in its unparalleled absurdity. It is a magnificent, monstrous joke, which we pardon easily because of its magnitude. Just now the public are in want of a sensation, and Gilmore's enterprise looms up with certainly majestic proportions to meet the want. Looked at from this point of view the Jubilee must be regarded as a most welcome event by that unfortunate class of people who are afflicted with a superabundance of leisure and eash, without much taste or any refinement of thought. This class of the community ought to congratulate themselves on their good fortune in possessing such a wonderful caterer to their amusement as the enthusiastic Celt who imagined the big festival. The German composers who have been introduced into the concerts as "features" are also delighted at what they call Yankee enterprise; but though they admit they are surprised to find musical knowledge so generally spread among our people, whom they were accustomed to look at only as enterprising choppers of logs and rather sharp merchants of notions, they are silent on the artistic value of the gathering.

Boston, however, is delighted with its Jubilee. Satisfaction beams on the face of all the inhabitants of the Hub, each one of whom seems to feel that some of the glory of the enterprise is reflected on his or her own brow. It is even rumored that, as a proof of their gratitude, they will adopt Gilmore as their patron saint, and quarter a big drum on the city arms. Apart from the satisfaction which their self-esteem derives from the largeness of the Jubilee, they are flattered by the notoriety it gives their town, which, only for some sensation of the kind, would be seldom thought about. In addition to extensive advertisement the Bostonians hope for considerable pecuniary profit from the presence of visitors. In this last calculation they have not been altogether mistaken, and whatever may be the financial result to the projectors of the Jubilee, Boston will certainly derive considerable profit from the sensational exhibition of the big drum and other wonders of the occasion.

With all its charlatanism there are scattered through the strange agglomeration of celebrities and nobodies material enough for many legitimate performances of a high, if not the highest order. We hope to see evolved from this Boston chaos something which will be'a real treat to cultivated and esthetic minds when the noise and babble of the "Peace" Jubilee have died away, and we are relieved from its deafening discord. In their selfishness and jealousy the Bostonians are particularly anxious that the notable musicians who have come to attend their hubbub should leave the country without appearing in any other city, as a punishment on those who have too much taste to patronize their show. But we hope the distinguished visitors will carefully avoid forming their notions of the American people from the somewhat narrowminded and eccentric Bostonians, among whom an unkind fate has cast them. We want some enterprising manager to make such arrangements with Strauss as will enable that distinguished musician to be introduced to the American people. The admiration that is everywhere felt for this inimitable writer of waltz music is sufficient guarantee for the success of any arrangements that may be made to procure his appearance. Money need be no consideration, as the American people have ere now proved that they can be relied upon to pay in the most generous manner for performances of exceptional merit. There is a rumor that the star performers at Boston are under engagement not to appear in any other city in America before their return to Europe. If such an illiberal and disgraceful condition has been imposed on them we hope they will refuse to be bound by it. They may count on the American people to indemnify them for any loss resulting from a breach of such a contract. There is a fortune to be won by the enterprising manager who succeeds in making arrangements with Strauss, whose works are familiar in every American household. In view of the admiration which our people have expressed for Strauss and the desire they have to listen to him rendering his own works as no other musician can give them, he can scarcely refuse to accode to their wishes, even if he be indifferent from a financial point of view to the success which is sure to attend him. If he

leave America now he must be prepared to be

misunderstood; for he has hitherto had no

opportunity to appear at his best. This con-

ideration, as an artist jealous of his reputa-

tion, ought to decide him to adopt our sug-

gestion, which will enable him to gather all